

ACCESSION NR: AP4034935

on {110} faces, a fact associated with the high concentration of Na in the film on these faces and with the high work function of these faces. "In conclusion, we express our sincere thanks to Professor A. P. Komar, Academician of the AN UkrSSR, for discussing the work and for his critical remarks. The technical accomplishments of the work were aided by the efforts and skill of the glass blowers N. N. Golubev and G. I. Gordiyenok, to whom we express our gratitude." Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table, and 4 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad (Physicotechnical Institute AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 15Aug63

DATE ACQ: 20May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM,SS

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 010

Card 2/2

L 14849-65 EWT(1) AFWL/ASD(m)-3/ESD(t)

ACCESSION NR: AP4048422

S/0181/ 4/006/011/3409/3422

AUTHORS: Shrednik, V. N.; Snezhko, Ye. V.

TITLE: Field emission microscopy of Na on W under conditions of migrational equilibrium

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 11, 1964, 3409-3422

TOPIC TAGS: field emission microscope, sodium, work function, heat of evaporation

ABSTRACT: The behavior of sodium on a single crystal of tungsten was investigated at temperatures above 300K, when active migration of the sodium, followed by evaporation, takes place. The equipment and procedures were described by the authors earlier (FTT v. 6, 1501, 1964). Detailed series of field-emission images are presented, obtained for an average degree of coating ranging from 0 to 2.2 by either sputtering the sodium at room temperature or by establishing

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ACCESSION NR: AP4048422

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a balance between evaporation and condensation at a temperature above 400K. In either case, the work function was measured as a function of the degree of coating and of the temperature. The variation of the average heat of evaporation on the degree of coating was measured under migrational equilibrium conditions. A comparison of the obtained work-function and evaporation-heat curves in different emission pictures has made it possible to estimate the role of individual crystallographic sections of the tungsten crystal during the variation of these average quantities. It is shown with the aid of additional sputtering that there exists a stage of adsorption with much lower work function (down to 1.73 eV on the (110) face). Experiments on the desorption by the field have made it possible to obtain an independent estimate of the evaporation heat during this stage of the process. "The authors thank Academician of AN UkrSSR Professor A. P. Komar for providing good conditions for the performance of the experiments and for a discussion of their results, and Professor L. N. Dobretsov for many important critical

Card 2/3

L 14849-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048422

remarks." Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 15 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR,
Leningrad (Physicotechnical Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 08Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS

NR REF SOV: 014

OTHER: 007

Card 3/3

SHREDNIK, V.N.; SNEZHKO, Ye.V.

Microscopic study of Na field emission on W under conditions of
migration equilibrium. Fiz. tver. tela 6 no.11:3409-3422 N 164.
(MIRA 18:1)

J. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut imeni A.F.Ioffe AN SSSR,
Leningrad.

SHREHL, L.

"We learn first aid; faintness and shock", p. 10, (ZDROWIE, Vol. 5, No. 8, 1953, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of European Accessions, L.C., Vol. 3, No. 4, April, 1954

SHREIBER
CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Pharmacology, Toxicology. Ganglioblocking Drugs

U-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, No 17613

Author : Cee, Shreiber.

Inst : Not Given

Title : The Effect of Methonium on Venous Pressure

Orig Pub : Vnitřní Lékarství, 1956, 2, No 9, 826-831

Abstract : The sensitivity of patients to methonium was being determined by means of a subcutaneous administration of 0.5ml of a 2 % Solution of pentamethonium bromide (1). The venous pressure in the elbow vein [basilicus vein] was then measured. Immediately after that 1 ml of 1 was administered. The venous pressure was measured again for 6 minutes with two-minutes intervals. Simultaneously the arterial pressure was measured. Patients who usually had high venous pressure registered a decline of the pressure under the influence of 1. The fall was mostly in the fourth minute (by 4 sm). Simultaneously with the venous pressure the arterial pressure also declined, its fall continuing even after the venous pressure began to return to its initial stage. The authors think, that pentamethonium can be used for the removal or weakening the phenomena of cardiac insufficiency at hypertension.

Card : 1/1

YUGOSLAVIA / Chemical Technology. Drugs. Vitamins. Anti- H
biotics.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 22, 1958, 74942.

Author : Shrepel

Inst : Not given.

Title : Study on Salvia Brachodon Vand Species. Pharm-
acognostic Investigations.

Orig Pub: Acta pharmac. jugosl., 1957, 7, No.2, 81-88.

Abstract: An investigation of two samples of a drug raw material - the leaves of Salvia brachodon Vand. from Dalmatia, was carried out as well as a study on the essential oils (I) obtained from the above leaves. It was established that the investigated I are considerably different from the Oleum Salvia in the Pharmacopeia and cannot be used as its substitute.

Card 1/1

SHRETER, A. I.

"Composition and Analysis of the Flora of Central Tuva." Cand Biol Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov, 5 Mar 54. Dissertation (Vechernyaya Moskva Moscow 24 Feb 54)

SO: SUM 186 19 Aug 1954

SHRETER, A.I.

~~SHRETER, A.I.~~

Russian plants containing cardiac glycosides and their present and potential medical use. Med.prom. 11 no.7:26-32 J1 '57. (MLBA 10:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lekarstvennykh i aromaticeskikh rasteniy
(CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES)

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Medicinal: Essential oils. Toxins.

M-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 30101

Author : Shreter, A.I.

Inst : The All-Union Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Oils.

Title : The Securinega, a New Medicinal Plant from the Soviet Flora.

Orig Pub : Botan. zh., 1957, 42, No 6, 925-928.

Abstract : The semi-shrub *Securinega suffruticosa*, a deciduous bush standing 1.5-3.5 m. high, is the sole representative in the flora of the USSR of the genus *Securinega*, fam. Euphorbiaceae. It is encountered in Primorskiy Kray and Priamur'ye and has penetrated westward to Nerchenskaya Dauriya. As a new alkaloid bearing plant it is capable of yielding preparates which will replace the imported preparates of strychnine and nux vomica; this semi-shrub

Card 1/2

SOV-25-58-7-55/56

AUTHOR: Shreter, A.I., Candidate of Biological Sciences

TITLE: "Badan" (Badan)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1958, Nr 7, p 79 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Clinical tests carried out by the Irkutskiy meditsinskiy institut (Irkutsk Institute of Medicine) have shown that badan (lat. bergenia crassifolia) preparations possess astringent, styptic, anti-inflammatory, and anti-microbic properties. In 1949 the Ministerstvo zdravookhraneniya SSSR (USSR Ministry of Health) permitted the use of the liquid extract made of the badan rhizome in treating the erosion of the cervix of the uterus and various intestinal diseases (e.g. colitis, enterocolitis, dysentery).

1. Diseases--Therapy 2. Medicines--Applications

Card 1/1

SHRETER, A.I.; GUBANOV, I.A.

"Medicinal plants of the Moldavian S.S.R." by S.I.Lialikov. Reviewed
by A.I. Shreter, I.A.Gubanov. Reviewed by A.I.Shreter, I.A.Gubanov.
Apt. delo 9 no.6:83-85 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(MOLDAVIA—BOTANY, MEDICAL) (LIALIKOV, S.I.)

NIKOL'SKAYA, B.S.; SHRETER, A.I.

Tincture of Cimicifuga dahurica. Med. prom. 15 no.9:47-48 S '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lekarstvennykh
i aromaticeskikh rasteniy.
(DOGBANE---THERAPEUTIC USE)

SHRETER, Aleksey Ivanovich, kand. biol. nauk; KRYLOVA, Irina I'vovna,
kand. biol. nauk; STAROSTENKOVA, M.M., red.; NAZAROVA, A.S.,
tekhn. red.

[How medicinal plants are found] Kak nakhdiat lekarstvennye rasten-
niia. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1962. 37 p. (Novoe v zhizni,
nauke, tekhnike. VIII Seriia. Biologiya i meditsina, no.8)
(MIRA 15:6)

(BOTANY, MEDICAL)

SHRETER, A.I.

Some plants of the Far East holding out medicinal prospects.
Mat. k izuch. zhen'. i drug. lek. rast. Dal'. Vost. no.5:13-25
'63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lekarstvennykh
i aromaticeskikh rasteniy.

RESEARCH, 1961, No. 1, p. 1.

Geographical variability of the morphological and mechanical characteristics of *Artemisia Thunb.* in the Far East. Bot. zhurn. 49 no. 6: 865-870. In 1961.

1. V. A. Vasyukova, Moscow, U.S.S.R. Institut Botanicheskoy Akademicheskoy.

(MIRA 10:70)

SHRETER, A.I.

"Healer plants; medicinal plants of our country" by A.F. Gammerman, M.D.
Shchupinskaia, A.A. Iatsenko-Khmelevskii. Reviewed by A.I. Shreter. Bot.
zhur. 49 no. 11: 1674-1676 N '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lekarstvennykh i
aromaticheskikh rasteniy, Moskva.

SHRETER, A.I.; GIBANDY, I.A.

All-Union conference on the study of wild medicinal plant resources.
Bot.zhur. 49 no.11:1673-1680 N '64. (MIRA 1831)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lekarstvennykh i
aromaticheskikh rasteniy, Moskva.

GURANOV, I.A.; KONDRATENKO, P.T.; SHRETER, A.I.

List of preparations proposed by the staff members of the All-Union Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Herbs and permitted for release and use in medical practice by the Pharmacological Committee of the Ministry of Health for the period 1948-1964.
Rast. res. 1 no.1:164-171 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lekarstvennykh i aromaticeskikh rasteniy, Moskva.

SMIRNOVA, G.K.; SHRETER, A.I.

Distribution and resources of Aralia Schmidtii Pojark. Rast. res,
1 no.2:251-254 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lekarstvennykh
i aromaticeskikh rasteniy, Moskva.

SHRETER, A.I.; PIMENOV, M.G.; VASIL'YEVA, V.D.

Nomenclature, distribution, and resources of Dioscorea in the
Soviet Far East. Rast.res. 1 no.3:390-397 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lekarsvennykh
i aromatischeskikh rasteniy, Moskva.

RYBALKO, K.S.; PERED'ON, M.Ye.; SHRETER, A.I.; VLASOV, M.I.; GUBANOV,
I.A.; PIMENOV, M.G.; PIMENOVA, S.Ye.; NOVOSEL'TSEVA, N.P.;
SEREBRYAKOVA, A.A.

Preliminary evaluation of plants of the family Compositae
for their sesquiterpenic lactone content. Apt. delo 14
no.5:37-41 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lekarstvennykh
i aromaticeskikh rasteniy, Bittsa, Moskovskoy oblasti.

GUBAN V., I., KURBAN D.N.; KURBAN V.B.; KURBAN V.M.; KURBAN A.I.

Work results of the expeditions of the All-Union Scientific
Research Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants studying
wild medicinal plant resources. East. res. no. 1:533-541 '65.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lekarstvennykh
i aromaticeskikh rasteniy. Moskva. Distributed March 28, 1965.

YELIZAROVA, R.N.; KIZOVKOV, A.D.; KIBAL'CHICH, P.N.; SHRETER, A.I.

Chemical study of *Plectranthus glaucocalyx* Maxim. Khim. prirod.
soed. no.6:427-428 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lekarstvennykh
i aromaticeskikh rasteniy. Submitted March 18, 1965.

84-58-1-9/32

AUTHOR: Shrevelev, M., Chief of the Polar Aviation Administration

TITLE: Polar Aviation (Polyarnaya Aviatsiya)

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1958, Nr 1, pp 19-20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article is a general review of the development of Polar Aviation, written on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Main Administration of the Northern Sea Route. Flights to points beyond the Polar Circle such as Mys Schmidt, Bukhta Tiksi, Igarka, Dikson, Nordvik, Ust'ye Khatangi, Salekhard, Novyy Port, Vaygach Island, were undertaken as early as 1935. An air expedition to the North Pole was undertaken in 1937. The ANT-6 aircraft designed by A. N. Tupolev brought the first scientific research station to the North Pole. In the late thirties, the air routes Tyumen' - Salekhard and Krasnoyarsk-Igarka were transferred to the Aeroflot, and Polar Aviation concentrated on ice reconnaissance for shipping, and establishing year-round communication between far-away areas of the Arctic. The use of shingle and firm sand bars for take-off and landing of aircraft on wheels was started at that time. The "Flying laboratories" introduced by I. Cherevichnyy prepared the historical flight of V. Chkalov and M. Gromov via the North Pole to America. After World War II, ice reconnaissance and air transportation of passengers, mail, and freight were stepped up considerably. The route Moscow - Arkhangel'sk - Dikson was opened for regular flights by the Il-14 airliners. Drifting stations at the North Pole have been re-established for year-round observations since 1950. More than 100 tons of scientific equipment and
Card 1/2

84-58-1-9/32

Polar Aviation

supplies were flown to each of these stations. Large scale scientific explorations were carried out in the eastern part of the Arctic Ocean, in which 37 aircraft and helicopters participated. Selection of landing ships on ice was carried out by Li-2 planes with ski landing gear designed by a polar aviation engineering group headed by F. Danilov, L. Khokhlov, and V. Petrov. More than 200 ice landings were made. In the same year, 1956, Polar Aviation started its operations in the Antarctic, exploring the coast, making aerial photographs of coastal areas, carrying out ice reconnaissance. Modified Li-2 planes were used. The volume of assignments for polar Aviation will increase considerably during the 1959-1965 planning period. Its main task will be facilitating navigation of ships along the Northern Sea Route. The Arctic Fleet was strengthened by the atomic icebreaker "Lenin", and by diesel-electric icebreakers of 22,000 hp. The forthcoming freighters will have cargo capacity of 10-13,000 tons. Successful tests with television transmission from aircraft promise to make it possible for ship captains to see the whole ice situation on the screen. The new Il-18" (Moskva) and the AN-10 (Ukrainia) will open new possibilities in the development of Arctic air operations at half the cost of conventional aircraft. The AN-2 and the Mi-type helicopter will improve the local air services in the Arctic. Also Kamov's coaxial helicopter is being planned for Arctic operations. Two photographs accompany the text: one showing an icebreaker surrounded by ice, with reconnaissance plane above, and the other showing an Il-12 and a Mi-4 helicopter on the ice.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Aeronautics-Arctic-USSR 2. Aeronautics-North pole

SHREYBER, A.K.

RUDEEMAN, Arkadiy Georgievich, inzhener; FINKELITE, Frida I'vovna,
inzhener; SHREYBER, A.K., inzhener, nauchnyy redaktor; VASIL'YEV,
L.V., redaktor; OSTEROV, N.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Plastering] Shtukaturnye raboty. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-pedagog.
izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1956. 207 p. (MLBA 10:4)

(Plastering)

~~SHREYBER, Andrey Konstantinovich~~, inzh.; OGAL'TSOV, A.F., kand.tekhn.nauk,
nauchnyy red.; BURMISTROV, G.N., red.; RAKOV, S.I., tekhn.red.

[Young bricklayer's handbook] Spravochnik molodogo kamenshchika.
Moskva, Vses. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1957. 340 p.
(Bricklaying) (MIRA 11:4)

SOV/98-58-12-5/21

AUTHORS: Ukhov, B.S., Doctor of Technical Sciences; Yeletskiy, N.S., Chief Engineer of the Irtyshgesstroy; Danilov, N.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences; and Shreyber, A.K., Engineer

TITLE: Experience Gained From Concreting Massive Blocks by the Method of Adding Stones to the Concrete Mixture (Opyt betorirovaniya massivnykh blokov metodom otoshcheniya betonnoy smesi)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1958, Nr 12, pp 24 - 27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In accordance with the program approved by the Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye i Glavgidrostroymontazh MES (Technical Administration and Glavgidrostroymontazh of the MES) and coordinated with the Leningradskoye otdeleniye GIDEP (Leningrad Branch of the GIDEP) and the management of the Bukhtarminskaya GES (the Bukhtarma Hydroelectric Power Plant), Irtyshgesstroy carried out (in cooperation with the "Orgenergostroy" Institute and the Moskovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut imeni V.V. Kuybysheva - the Moscow Construction Engineering Institute imeni V.V. Kuybyshev)

Card 1/2

SOV/98-58-12-5/21

Experience Gained From Concreting Massive Blocks by the Method of Adding
Stones to the Concrete Mixture

research work using vibrators for the pounding of stones into the concrete mixture. In addition to the authors of this article, the following persons carried out the research work: K.F. Kurnosenko, P.I. Gluzhge, Yu.A. Il'ichev, S.I. Varzhev and M.I. Ovsyannikov). The following vibrators were tested: 1) a hand vibrator, 2) a vibrator block, and 3) a heavy vibrator of the type S-489. There are 2 photos, 1 diagram, and 1 table.

Card 2/2

SHREYBER, N.M.

SOV-98-58-8-5/22

AUTHORS:

Ukhov, B.S., Doctor of Technical Sciences; Danilov, N.M.,
Candidate of Technical Sciences and Shreyber, A.K., Engineer

TITLE:

Application of the Method of Reducing the Amount of Cement
in the Concrete Mixture for Hydrotechnical Structures
(Primeneniye metoda otoshcheniya betonnoy smesi v gidro-
tekhnicheskoy stroitel'stve)

PERIODICAL:

Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1958, ²⁷ Nr 8, pp 15-18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Existing methods of concreting solid constructions have many defects, the most important of which are: large expenditure of cement - up to 300 kg for 1 cu m of concrete; necessity of building large plants to prepare the required concrete mixture; high labor requirements for placing and vibrating the concrete. The authors describe a method which they have been working on since 1955. This method consists of laying a layer of coarse stone fillers on a layer of concrete. This filler is then forced to penetrate into the concrete layer by special vibrating mechanisms. This kind of concrete by its composition is like a stone monolith, and excludes the possibility of being of inferior quality. By this method, up to 35 % of the cement is replaced; it increases the speed

Card 1/3

SOV-98-58-8-5/22

Application of the Method of Reducing the Amount of Cement in the Concrete Mixture for Hydrotechnical Structures

with horizontal oscillation, which is now being tested on the Bukhtarma GES.

There is 1 photo, 1 table and 1 diagram.

1. Concrete--Costs 2. Concrete--Preparation 3. Power plants
--Construction

Card 3/3

SHREYBER, A. K., Candidate Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of problems of concreting massive structures by using lean concrete mixtures". Moscow, 1959. 16 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Construction Engineering Inst in V. V. Kuybyshev), 130 copies (KL, No 24, 1959, 144)

SHREYBER, A. K.

UKHOV, B.S., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk [deceased]; VOROB'YEV, V.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki i tekhniki; YEGOROV, Yu.A., prof., doktor iskusstvovedcheskikh nauk; STRAMENTOV, A.Ye., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; SIROTKIN, V.P., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; TOROPOV, A.S., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; KRYLOV, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHREYBER, A.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; OSMOLOVSKIY, M.S., dotsent, kand.arkhitektury, inzh.-arkhitektor; POGODIN-ALEKSEYEV, G.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, obshchiy red.; NAYMOV, N.A., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; KOKOSHEKO, A.G., red.; NAUMOV, K.M., tekhn.red.

[Industrial and residential construction; textbook for higher party schools] Promyshlennoe i grazhdanskoe stroitel'stvo; uchebnoe posobie dlia vysshikh partiinykh shkol. Moskva, 1959. 434 p.

(MIRA 13:2)

1. Kommunisticheskaya partiya Sovetskogo soyuza. Vysshaya partiynaya shkola. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury (for Stramentov). 3. Rukovoditel' kafedry promyshlennogo proizvodstva i stroitel'stva Vysshey partiynoy shkoly pri Tsentral'nom komitete Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo soyuza (for Pogodin-Alekseyev.)

(Construction industry)

(City planning)

DANILOV, N.N., inzh.; ~~SHREYBER~~, A.K., inzh.

Method for making lean concrete in winter. Suggested by N.N.
Danilev, A.K. ^Shreiber. Rats.i izobr.predl.v stroi. no.16:18-21
'60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Po materialam Moskovskogo inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta
im. V.V.Kuybysheva i instituta Orgenergostroy Ministerstva
stroitel'stva elektrostantsiy SSSR.
(Concrete--Cold weather conditions)

SHREYBER, Andrey Konstantinovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; LOSEV, B.S., nauchnyy
red.; VLADIMIROVICH, A.G., red.; RYCHEK, T.I., red.; PERSON, M.N.,
tekhn.red.

[Manual for the young mason] Spravochnik molodogo kamenshchika.
Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Prof-
tekhizdat, 1961. 337 p. (MIRA 14:6)
(Masonry)

DANILOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; SHREYBER, Andrey
Konstantinovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; TRET'YAKOV, A.K.,
nauchnyy red.; MAKAROVA, L.V., red.; PERSON, M.N., tekhn.
red.

[Concrete construction]Proizvodstvo betonnykh rabot. Moskva,
Proftekhizdat, 1962. 237 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Concrete construction)

SHREYBER, A.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; GORCHAKOV, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; ABRAMOV,
L.I., inzh.

Shrinkage and exothermic heating of blocks of concrete fortified
with layers of crushed stone. Gidr. stroi. 32 no.2:33-34 F
'62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Concrete--Testing) (Stone, Crushed)

SHREYBER, A.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; GORCHAKOV, G.I., kand. tekhn. nauk;
SABURENKOV, P.N., kand. tekhn. nauk

Shrinkage and cracking of cementing materials. Izv. VNIIG 73:
261-270 '63 (MIRA 18:1)

L 06980-67 EWT(m)/EW(t)/ETI JD/WW/JG/JR

ACC NR: AP6018356

SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/020/005/0425/0426

AUTHOR: Dubrovskiy, V. B.; Shreyber, A. K.; Hirenkov, A. F.; Solov'yev, V. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Rock concrete shield against gamma radiation

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 20, no. 5, 1966, 425-426

TOPIC TAGS: reactor shielding, concrete, gamma radiation

ABSTRACT: This is an abstract of article no. 80/3549, submitted to the editor and filed, but not published in full. It is proposed that rock concrete, which is made up of rocks embedded in a layer of a concrete mixture, has certain economic and technical advantages over ordinary concrete. To check on its properties, blocks were made of both concrete (specific weight 2250, 3300, and 4600 kg/m³), and rock concrete, containing limestone and hematite ore rocks, and having a specific weight 2320, 3770 and 4600 kg/m³. The experiments were made with gamma rays from a Co⁶⁰ source (activity 500 gram equivalent of radium). The shielding properties of the rock concrete were calculated under the assumption that it is a homogeneous mixture of its chemical element, using the same calculation procedure

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.039.538.7

L 06980-67

ACC NR: AP6018356

as for concrete (based on the chemical composition). The test results agreed with the calculations, and it is concluded that rock concrete shields can be designed in the same manner as concrete shields. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 18 SUBM DATE: 18Dec65/ ORIG REF: 006

Card 2/2

L 24532-66 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWA(m)/EWP(r)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c) JD/HW/WR/WE
ACC NR: AP6015855 SOURCE CODE: UR/0314/65/000/008/0004/0005

AUTHOR: D'yakov, V. G. (Candidate of technical sciences); Shreyder, A. V. (Candidate of technical sciences); Zakharochkin, L. D.

ORG: none

TITLE: Basic directions in corrosion control of petroleum refinery equipment

SOURCE: Khimicheskoye i neftyanoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 8, 1965, 4-5

TOPIC TAGS: chromium steel, low alloy steel, carbon steel, steel corrosion resistance, high alloy steel, pipeline, petroleum refinery equipment, heat exchanger, furnace, monel alloy/1Kh8VF steel, Kh5M steel, Kh5VF steel, 16GS low alloy steel, OKh13 high alloy steel, 1Kh18N9T high alloy steel, Kh17N13M2T high alloy steel, 18-8 steel, NMZhmTS monel alloy

ABSTRACT: An 8% chromium steel grade Kh8 was created to replace pipelines made of carbon or low-alloy chromium steels (whose service life does not exceed 1-1.5 years). The corrosion resistance of lines made from this steel, in sulfurous media at elevated temperatures, surpasses the corrosion resistance of lines made from 5% chromium steel by 2-2.5 times and lines made from carbon steels by 5-8 times. However, for certain heat exchange equipment the corrosion resistance of steel Kh8 tubes is still insufficient; in this case steel OKh13 tubes should be used.

Steel 1Kh8VF (containing 7-9% chromium), which is 2-2.5 times more corrosion resistant than steels Kh5M and Kh5VF, is being widely used for furnaces and

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UDC: 620.193:665.52

L 24532-66

ACC NR: AP6015855

hot-processing lines in petroleum refineries. However the corrosion resistance of steel 1Kh8VF is unsatisfactory in some cases. Additionally, the strength properties of these steels sometimes do not satisfy operating conditions at high temperatures.

The parts of equipment used in processing sulfurous and highly sulfurous crudes, in many instances, should be made from a clad sheet with the base layer made of carbon or low-alloy (type 1609) steels and the cladding layer made of high-alloy (Type 0Kh13, 1Kh18N9T, Kh17N13M2T) steels or monel (NMZhMt 28-2.5-1.5). Trilayered sheet, such as brass-carbon steel-brass, or steel 18-8-carbon steel-steel 18-8, can be effectively used for separate items of the equipment. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13, 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

L 35032-65 ENI(m)/EPI/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Ps-A IJP(c) JM/JD/WB

ACCESSION NR: AR5005680

S/0276/64/000/008/B086/B086

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya masinostroyeniya. Svodnyy tom. Abs. 8B526

AUTHOR: Shreyder, A. V.

TITLE: The activation energy and mechanism of anodic oxidation of aluminum alloys

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Gos. n.-i. i proyekt. in-t neft. mashinostr., vyp. 2, 1964, 29-40

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy, anodic oxidation, elementary anodization, controlling oxidation, apparent activation energy

TRANSLATION: The author introduces the concept of elementary stages of anodic oxidation of aluminum and its alloys. A table illustrates the successive stages and parallel reactions taking place during each stage of anodizing. Use of the Arrhenius theory in calculations pertaining to film formation and the dissolution of metal during the anodic oxidation of aluminum alloys makes it possible to obtain values for the apparent energy of activation. The controlling stage of the anodic oxidation process cannot be identified without data on interrelationships

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ACCESSION NR: AR5005680

between respective orders of magnitude of activation energies for ion and molecule diffusion in solutions, for diffusion of ions in oxide layers and of molecules in solutions, and for the diffusion of ions in oxide layers and chemical interaction processes occurring in the oxides or at the oxide-solution, metal-oxide and metal-solution interfaces.

SUB CODE: MM

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

51993-65

EPF(c)/EWP(b)/EPR/EWP(i)/EWP(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(e)

PL-4

102(6)

MJW/JD/WB

ACCESSION NR: AT5012206

UK/3078/64/028/000/0117/0126

AUTHOR: Cherepakova, G. L.; Klinov, I. Ya. (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor); Shreyder, A. V.

TITLE: Corrosion resistance of aluminum alloys in petrochemical condensation-cooling equipment. Corrosion in cooling waters

SOURCE: Moscow, Institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya, Trudy, v. 28, 1964. Korroziya khimicheskoy apparatury (Corrosion of chemical apparatus), 117-126

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy, aluminum corrosion, alloy corrosion resistance, refrigerating equipment, magnesium alloy, manganese alloy, brass corrosion, carbon steel corrosion

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this work was to establish the optimum composition and properties of aluminum alloys to be used as materials for condensation-cooling equipment operating with recirculated cooling water. The corrosion resistance of the following materials was studied in water stimulating the composition of industrial circulating water: technical aluminum Al; aluminum-magnesium alloys AMg, AMg3, AMg5V, AMg6; the aluminum-manganese alloy AMn6, and, to compare the corrosion resistance, brasses LO 70-1, LA 77-2, and carbon steel 10. The

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ACCESSION NR: AT5012206

electrochemical characteristics of these alloys in circulating fresh and sea water and the influence of pH changes and stirring on the corrosion were determined. It was shown that the aluminum-magnesium alloys were sufficiently corrosion resistant in circulating cooling waters up to 700 and could be used for condenser tubes (AMg), grids (AMg5V or AMg6), and partitions (AMg), in the cooling of nonaggressive products. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy Institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (Moscow)
Institute of Chemical Machine Building

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, GC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card

2/2

SHVACHIN, B. A.

Candidate of Technical Sciences, Frolhodka shakhtnykh stvolov snosobom bitumenizatsii
(Standing Mine Shafts with the Bitumenization Method), Ugletekhnizdat.

The booklet sets forth all the principal problems of the technique of strata tamponage by means of bitumenization, and generalizes the results of investigations conducted in this field including a description of the application of the bitumenization method in mining operations.

The booklet is intended for technical-engineering personnel in the field of planning and construction of mines.

SO: Sovetskaya knigi (Soviet Books), No. 183, 1953, Moscow, (U-6472)

Oct 1947

USSR/Engineering
Flooding - Mines
Mines and Mining

"Possibility of Decreasing the Flooding of Workings
with the Aid of Bituminization," B. P. Shreyber,
Candidate in Technical Sciences, 1 p

"Gornyy Zhurnal" No 10

The exclusion of water from the bauxite workings
at Severoualek' is one of the most important
problems at present. This flooding in most cases
is a result of cutting through springs, which feed
the Vagran, Kal'ya, and Garayny Rivers. This article
discusses the successful battle of Engineer L. N.
26716

IC

Oct 1947

USSR/Engineering (Contd.)

Smirnov of the Main Ore Workings, in 1944, against
235 million cubic meters of water which flooded the
140-meter level. This same method bituminization
was used in the USA at Great Falls on the Keeney-
Fork River. (Located close to the Collins River.)

26716

IC

SHREYBER, B. P.

SHREYER, E. F.

33142

Novoya Bitumizatsionnoye Oborudovaniye (Dlya Bitumizatsii Skvazhin). Mekhanizatsiya Trudoyemkikh I Tyazhelykh Rabot, 1949, No. 10 c. 19-24

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 45, Moskva, 1949

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCEDURES AND PROPERTIES UNDER																			
<p>1522. WATERPROOFING MINE SHAFT BY BITUMEN INJECTION. <u>Shreibar, BP, (Cornli 4h. (Min. J.), May 1950, (5), 13-17).</u> A brick lining was successfully waterproofed by injecting bitumen outside it, after cement and tallow had been tried in vain. Bitumen was heated and pumped by transportable equipment into a special inject or which was inserted in boreholes surrounding the shaft. The injector had an electric heating element projecting down the borehole to keep the bitumen liquid. Bitumen was also injected through holes drilled diagonally through the brick lining.</p> <p>(L)</p>																			
<p>ASS-3LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			

SHREYBER, B.P.

[Bi umenization in mining] Bitumizatsiia v gornoi promyshlennosti.
Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1953. 278 p. (MLRA 7:6)
(Coal mines and mining) (Bituminous materials)

SHREYBER, B.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Restoration of water impermeability to potassium mines by means of bituminization. Khim.prom. no.1:37-38 Ja-F '54. (MLRA 7:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut gornokhimicheskogo syr'ya.
(Potassium salts) (Mine water) (Bituminous materials)

SHREYBER, B.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk

Bitumenizing rock layers in sinking mine shafts. Mekh trud.
rab. 9 no.6:17-19 Je '55. (MLRA 8:6)
(Shaft sinking)

SHREYBER, B.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Use of bitumen to render a shaft impermeable at a salt mine. Mekh.trud.
rab. 10 no.12:19-21 D '56. (MLRA 10:5)

(Bitumenous materials)

(Salt mines and mining)

SHREYBER, B.P., Doc Tech Sci--(diss) "Method of bitumⁿⁱzation and its
application in ^{the} mining industry." Len, 1958. 27 pp; 2 sheets of ^{tables} charts
(Min of Higher Education USSR. Len Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red
Banner Mining Inst im G.V. Plekhanov), 150 copies (KL,30-58, 126)

- 61 -

SHREYBER, B.P., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Use of bitumen in lining mine shafts being sunk in the vicinity of
stoping operations. Shakht. stroi. no.3:33 '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Netherlands--Shaft sinking) (Bitumen)

SHREYBER, B.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

New method of grouting water-bearing rocks. Shakht.stroi.
no.1:6-9 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut podzemshakhto-
stroy.
(Mining engineering) (Grouting)

SHREYBER, B.P.

Study of the process of the bituminization of water-bearing rock.
Trudy TSNIIPodzemshakhstroia no.2:71-82 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

SHREYBER, Boris Petrovich; TRUPAK, N.G., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk,
retsenzent;

[Bituminization in underground construction] Bitumizatsia v
podzemnom stroitel'stve. 2. izd. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra,"
1964. 278 p. (MIRA 17:5)

SHAVKUN, B.I.; SHREYBER, B.P.

Introducing a set of the BC-1 equipment for the bituminis-
ation of a shaft. Biul. tokh.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl.
inst. nauch. i tokh. inform. 18 no.10:8-9 0 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

SHINY NICKEL PLATING

25662
S/080/60/033/012/021/024
D209/D305

1.1800

1087 1208 2210

AUTHORS: Trubman, S.V., Mel'nik, P.M., and Shrubber, B.Ye.

TITLE: Shiny nickel-plating of small objects and articles in the presence of cadmium salts

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 33, no. 12, 1960, 2793 - 2795

TEXT: The best methods for the shiny nickel-plating of objects in the presence of cadmium have been studied by F. Pfanhauser (Ref. 1: Galvanotechnik, Leipzig, 1949), N.P. Lapin et al. (Ref. 2: Zh. prikl. khimii, 9, 1260, 1936), G.S. Vozvishenskiy (Ref. 3: Zh. prikl. khimii, 20, 817, 1947) and many other scientists. But certain problems -- the friability of shiny nickel coatings, their yellow color, the nickel-plating of small objects -- still merit further consideration, so the authors carried out research on an electrolyte for preparing shiny nickel coatings in rocking-baths with the aim of recommending its general industrial application.

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S/089/60/033/012/021/024

D209/D305

Shiny nickel-plating of ...

The electrolyte composition and operating conditions are as follows: 200 g/l. $\text{NiSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 150 g/l, $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$, 30 g/l, H_3BO_3 , 15 g/l, NaCl , 5 g/l, NaF , 0.05 - 0.08 g/l CdSO_4 or 0.045 - 0.06 g/l CdCl_2 ; $D_k = 0.6 - 0.7 \text{ A/dm}^2$, $D_{\text{vol}} = 0.2 - 0.3 \text{ A/l}$, $\text{pH} = 5.2 - 5.8$, $T = 18 - 25^\circ$. The brightness and friability of the nickel deposit are controlled by the amount of added cadmium, by the purity of the electrolyte, whose content of Fe^+ , Zn^{2+} , Pb^{2+} and Cu^{2+} should not exceed 0.05, 0.02, 0.0001 and 0.02 g/l respectively, and by the periodic adjustment of the operating conditions. The full amount of brightener is added twice at an interval of 30 - 40 minutes in the plating of uncurved articles. On becoming completely shiny they are removed from the bath and dried in a centrifuge and electric furnace after washing in cold water. Overexposure gives rise to the increased friability and diminished brightness of the plated objects, and the authors note that the luster of nickel is a function of the time of immersion in the bath. In the case of

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S/080/60/033/012/021/024

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Shiny nickel-plating of ...

curved objects cadmium is added in three or four separate portions, the interval between the first and second increments being 30 - 40 minutes and then in accordance with the degree of brightening of their surfaces. Flat items require the full calculated amount of brightener, but this is decreased to the lower limit, or by 30 - 40 %, for cylindrical and spherical articles. The amount of cadmium is increased by 10 - 15 % when plating quite flat, uncurved products. The authors propose a special procedure in the case of continuously-operating galvanic plant and they also assert that the periodicity of working-up the bath depends on the volume of this latter, the weight of the plated objects and on the ultimate purpose of the resultant products. There are 1 figure and 4 Soviet-bloc references. X

SUBMITTED: April 4, 1960

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4039948

S/0191/64/000/006/0041/0044

AUTHOR: Vinogradov, V. N.; Shreyber, G. K.; Sobolev, D. Ya.

TITLE: Wear of fiberglass upon grinding with unmounted abrasive

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 6, 1964, 41-44

TOPIC TAGS: fiberglass, wear resistance, polyester binder, phenolic binder, unfilled resin, glass mat, glass cloth, oriented glass fiber, filler affect, abrasion resistance

ABSTRACT: The wear resistance of fiberglass containing glass of different structures and polyester and phenol binders, when ground with unmounted abrasive, was compared. The test stand was arranged so that the abrasive particles falling between two surfaces moving with respect to each other, were wedged therebetween and caused microabrasions. Fiberglass made of BF-4 binder was more wear-resistant than fiberglass of analogous structure prepared from polyester resin PN-1. The unfilled resins had the least wear resistance. Of the glassfilled materials the fiberglass made of glass cloth was the least wear-resistant, followed closely by glass mat in which the wear was very uneven. Oriented glass fibers offered the

Card 1/2

SHREYBER, N.V.

Reconnaissance of points in first-order triangulation. Geod.
i kart. no.12:17-22 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Triangulation)

SHREYBER, N.V.

From work practices in the reconnaissance of second-order and third-order triangulation networks. Geod. i kart. no.1:22-27 Ja '62.
(MIRA 15:1)

(Triangulation)

SOV/81-59-5-17509

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1959, Nr 5, p 528 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Shreyber, V.N., Ivliyev, I.N.

TITLE: Modern Plastic Materials Used in Radio-Engineering

PERIODICAL: Za tekhn. progress (Sovnarkhoz Gor'kovsk. ekon. adm. r-na),
1958, Nr 5, pp 23 - 27 ✓

ABSTRACT: The main properties and the fields of application of thermo-plastic and thermo-reactive insulating plastics, polyamide resins, glass textolites, epoxide resins and epoxide-polyester compounds are listed, as well as thermoreactive MBK compounds after hardening.

A. Vavilova

Card 1/1

SHREYBER, V.

Electric Power Distribution

Method for improving the electric power supply in cities. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 2
no. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952, Uncl.

SHREYBER, V.; ALEKSANDROV, Yu.

Urgent problems concerning operation of transformers in city
electric power networks. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 6 no.8:14-15 '56.
(MLRA 10:2)

1. Glavnyy inzhener tresta "Kavminenergo" (for Shreyber).
2. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela tresta "Kavminenergo"
(for Aleksandrov).
(Electric transformers)

SHREYBEN, V. P.

ALEKSANDROV, Yu.A., inzhener; ~~SHREYBEN, V.P., inzhener.~~

Operating 6 kv city power lines in sleet areas.
no.6:17-19 Je '57.

Energetik 5
(MIRA 10:7)

(Electric lines)

АЛЕКСАНДРОВ, В.

ALEKSANDROV, Yu., inzhener; SHREYBER, V., inzhener.

Some problems in operating city cable lines. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 7
no.2:11-13 '57. (MLRA 10:4)

(Electric cables)

Shreyber, V.P.
AUTHORS: Shreyber, V.P. and Aleksandrov, Yu.A.

94-1-13/24

TITLE: Extravagance in the Construction of Urban Electricity
Distribution Systems (O nekotorykh izlischestvakh v stroitel'-
stve gorodskikh elektricheskikh setey)

PERIODICAL: Promyshlennaya Energetika, 1958, Vol. 13, No. 1,
pp. 27 - 29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: There are as yet no general rules about the design of urban distribution systems. Therefore, the erection of lines for distribution of electricity, radio and communications, street lighting and supply to electric clocks is not co-ordinated. Much expenditure can be saved by preparing rules for the combined erection of such lines and siting them to fit in with street gardens. It is wasteful to use columns only for street lighting. An example of the multiple use of lighting poles is shown in Fig. 1.

Since it is now necessary to provide concrete footings for wooden poles, the spacing of poles should be reviewed to avoid waste. Greater use should be made of reinforced concrete in various structures. At present the common types of transformer mounting and distribution equipment use little reinforced concrete. Existing typical transformer-stations for general supply are somewhat extravagant and greater use should be made

Card 1/2

ALEKSANDROV, Yuriy Andreyevich; STREL'NIKOV, Aleksandr Alekseyevich;
~~SHREYBER, Viktor Petrovich; ALTUF'YEVA, A.M., red.izd-va;~~
~~LELYUKHIN, A.A., tekhn.red.~~

[Experience in the operation of electric networks in the cities
of Stavropol Territory] Iz opyta ekspluatatsii elektricheskikh
setei gorodov Stavropol'skogo kraia. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.
khoz.RSFSR, 1959. 77 p. (MIRA 12:10)
(Stavropol Territory--Electric networks)

SHREYBER, V.P.

Problem concerning the calculation of electric power losses in
municipal electric networks. Trudy LIEI no.33:119-123 '60.
(MIRA 14:8)

(Electric power) (Electric power distribution)

DMITRIYEVA, S.A.; ZHILINSKAYA, M.A.; PETRUN'KINA, A.M.; CHEREpanov, P.F.;
CHISTOVICH, A.S.; ~~SHERYBER, Ya. I.~~

Effect of nicotinic acid intake on the codehydrogenase content of
the blood in neuroses and some psychoses. Trudy Inst.fiziol. 5:
449-457 '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Laboratoriya biokhimii pitaniya i pishchevareniya, zaveduyushchaya -
A.M.Petrun'kina, Nervnaya klinika, zaveduyushchaya - N.A.Krushova,
Psikhiatricheskaya klinika, ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyu-
shchego - N.N.Traugott. Psikhiatricheskaya klinika Voenno-morskoy
meditsinskoy akademii, zaveduyushchiy - A.S.Chistovich. Klinicheskaya
nervno-psikhiatricheskaya bol'nitsa Sverdlovskogo rayona, glavnyy
vrach - E.I.Maricheva.

(NICOTINIC ACID) (CODEHYDROGENASES)
(PSYCHOLOGY, PATHOLOGICAL)

SHREYBER, Ye.I.

Effect of the decreasing yield and bottom pressure on the production and life of a well in edge water drive. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 5 no.3:55-61 '62.

(MIRA 16:8)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftkhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika I.M. Gubkina.

SHREYBER, Ye.I.

Effect of fluid production rate on the performance indices of elastic water drive reservoirs. Izv.vys.ucheb. zav.;neft' i gaz 5 no.5: 59-62 '62. (MIRA 16:5).

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti imeni akademika I.M.Gubkina.

(Oil reservoir engineering)

KONIKOVA, Anna Semenovna; KRITSMAN, Mariya Grigor'yevna;
SHREYBERG, G.A., red.

[Pathways of protein synthesis] Puti sinteza belka. Moskva, Meditsina, 1965. 357 p. (MIRA 18:6)

SHREYBERG, G. L.

"The Effect of Stopping the External Secretion of the Pancreas on Its Internal Secretory Function Which Is Connected With Fat-Carbohydrate Metabolism."
Sub 8 Jan 52, Acad Med Sci USSR.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55.

SHREYBERG, G.L.

YEMEL'YANOV, V.S., otv.red.; BARDIN, I.P., red.; VINOGRADOV, A.P., red.;
 GOL'DANSKIY, V.I., red.; GULYAKIN, I.V., red.; DOLIN, P.I., red.;
 YEFREMOV, D.V., red.; KRASIN, A.K., red.; LEBEDINSKIY, A.V., red.;
 MINTS, A.L., red.; MURIN, A.N., red.; NIZE, V.E., red.; NOVIKOV,
 I.I., red.; SEMENOV, V.F., red.; SOBOLEV, I.N., red.; BAKHAROVSKIY,
 G.Ya.; nauchnyy red.; BERKOVICH, D.M., nauchnyy red.; DANOVSKIY,
 N.F., nauchnyy red.; DELONE, N.N., nauchnyy red.; KON, M.A.,
 nauchnyy red.; KOPYLOV, V.N., nauchnyy red.; MANDEL'TSVAYG, Yu.B.;
 MILOVIDOV, B.M., nauchnyy red.; MOSTOVENKO, N.P., nauchnyy red.;
 MURINOV, P.A., nauchnyy red.; POLYAKOV, I.A., nauchnyy red.;
 PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, Z.P., nauchnyy red.; RABINOVICH, A.M., nauchnyy
 red.; SIMKIN, S.M., nauchnyy red.; SKVORTSOV, I.M., nauchnyy red.;
 SYSOYEV, P.V., nauchnyy red.; SHORIN, N.A., nauchnyy red.;
 SHREYBERG, G.L., nauchnyy red.; SHTEYNMAN, R.Ya., nauchnyy red.;
 KOSTI, S.D., tekhn.red.

[Concise atomic energy encyclopedia] Kratkaia entsiklopediia
 "Atomnaia energiia." [Tables of isotopes (according to published
 data available at the beginning of 1958)] Tablitsa izotopov (po
 dannym, opublikovannym k nachalu 1958. 12 p. Gos. nauch. izd-vo
 "Bol'shaia sovetskaia entsiklopediia," 1958. 610 p. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Sotrudniki Bol'shoy Sovetskoy Entsiklopedii (for Bakharovskiy,
 Berkovich, Danovskiy, Delone, Kon, Kopylov, Mandel'tsvayg, Milo-
 vidov, Mostovenko, Murinov, Polyakov, Preobrazhenskaya, Rabinovich,
 Simkin, Skvortsov, Sysoyev, Shorin, Shreyberg, Shteynman).
 (Atomic energy)

KASSIL', G.N.; GRIGOR'YEV, M.Yu.; SHEFBERG, G.L.; VAYSFEL'D, I.L.;
RAYT, M.L.; SHAGAL, D.I.

Humoral mechanisms of reactions caused by the introduction
of carbocholine into cerebrospinal fluid. Dokl. AN SSSR
156 no. 4:964-967 Je '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Predstavleno akademikom V.N.Chernigovskim.

SHREYBERG, G. L., kand. med. nauk (Moskva)

Effect of small doses of adrenaline on the hypothalamo-hypophyseal-adrenal system. Probl. endok. i gorm. 8 no.3:24-31 My-Je '62.
(MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz laboratorii neyro-gumoral'noy regulyatsii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR N. I. Grashchenkov, rukovoditel' problemy - prof. G. N. Kassil') Instituta vyssheynervnoy deyatel'nosti AMN SSSR.

(ADRENALINE) (HYPOTHALAMUS BODY) (PITUITARY BODY)
(ADRENAL GLANDS)

PRIKHOZHAN, V. M.; SHREYBERG, G. L. (Moskva)

Functional state of the pituitary-adrenal system in myasthenia.
Vrach. delo no.3:79-84 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. V. V. Mikhayev)
1-go meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova i laboratoriya
neyrogumoral'noy regulyatsii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR
N. I. Grashchenkov, rukovoditel' problemy - doktor med. nauk
L. B. Perel'man) Instituta vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti i
neyrofiziologii AN SSSR.

(ADRENAL GLANDS) (PITUITARY BODY)
(MYASTHENIA GRAVIS)

GRASHCHENKOV, N.I., prof., akademik, otv. red.; BANSCHNIKOV, V.M.,
zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof., red.; KASSIL', G.N., prof.,
red.; KOVANOV, V.V., prof., red.; MEN'SHIKOV, V.V., kand.
med. nauk, red.; SHREYBERG, G.L., ved. red.

[Adrenaline and noradrenaline; reports] Adrenalin i norad-
renalin; doklady. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 310 p.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Nauchnaya konferentsiya "Katekholaminy i ikh rol' v re-
gulyatsii funktsiy organizma (biokhimiya, fiziologiya,
klinika)" Moscow, 1962. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR i
Akademiya nauk Belorusskoy SSSR (for Grashchenkov). 3. Dey-
stvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Kovanov). 4. Laboratoriya
neyro-gumoral'noy regulyatsii AN SSSR (for Kassil').

AKSYANTSEV, M.A.; AREF'YEVA, V.N.; SHREYBERG, G.L.

Some biochemical and hormonal changes in multiple sclerosis.
Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 65 no.1:51-55 '65. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina
meditsinskogo instituta im. I.M. Sechenova (direktor - prof.
V.V. Mikheyev) i laboratoriya neyro-gumoral'noy regulyatsii
(zaveduyushchiy - prof. N.I. Grashchenkov) AN SSSR.

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Analysis of neural, humoral and hormonal changes in some forms
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Administering antibacterial preparations by the aerosol inhalation
method in treating tuberculosis. Vrach. delo no.9:987-989 S 157.
(MLRA 10:2)

1. Sredne-azimov tuberkuleznyy sanatoriy "Staryy Krym"
(TUBERCULOSIS) (ASECIS)
(INHALATION (THERAPEUTICS))

SHREYBERT, A.I.; MOYSAK, I.Ye.

Synthesis of $\beta\beta$ -trinitroethylsuccinic acid anhydride by the
halogenation of its salts. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim. i khim.tekh.
8 no.2:351-352 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Kirova,
kafedra khimii i tekhnologii organicheskikh soyedineniy azota.

L 32665-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM
ACC NR: AP6015044 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/005/0787/0789

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B

AUTHOR: Prokop'yev, V. P.; Tishkov, P.G.; Shreybert, A. I.; Khardin, A. P.

ORG: Volgograd Politechnic Institute (Volgogradskiy politekhnicheskii institut)

TITLE: Investigation of methylmethacrylate in the presence of halonitro-
peroxides by the spin-echo method

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 8, no. 5, 1966, 787-789

TOPIC TAGS: methylmethacrylate, polymerization, peroxide, gel, proton interaction,
spin relaxation, spin-echo method

ABSTRACT: Investigation of methylmethacrylate polymerization in the presence of
4-chloro-and-4-bromo-4,4-dinitrobutyryl peroxides was carried out at 50C and a
peroxide concentration of 3.7×10^{-2} mol/l. Halonitroperoxides initiate the
polymerization of methylmethacrylate without a noticeable gel effect. The nature
of proton spin-lattice relaxation during polymerization with and without air was
shown. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [Based on authors' abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 07, 11/ SUBM DATE: 25Feb65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 007

Card 1/1. BLG

UDC: 66.095.26 + 678.744

SHREIDER, A. A.

Shreider, A. A. "Preliminary Results of the Work of the Karakum Geophysical Expedition."
In the book: *Predvaritel'nye Itogi Ekspedits. Rabot v Turkmenskoi S.S.R. za 1934 god*,
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GINTSBERG, S.A.; SIREYDER, A.V.

Evaluating the effectiveness of acid pickling inhibitors.

Zhur.prikl. khim. 38 no.3:689-691 Mr '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Submitted April 19, 1963.

SHREYDER, A. V.

USSR/Metals - Testing, Erosion

Dec 50

"Device for Determining Erosion Resistance," A. V. Shreyder

"Zavod Lab" No 12, pp 1436-1439

Suggests method for obtaining comparative characteristics of erosion resistance for various metals, alloys, plated metal coatings, oxide films, non-metallic materials. Stream of air or gas, carrying particles of solid loose matter, is blown against surface of sample of material under test causing abrasion of this surface. Describes testing device and discusses methods for evaluation of test results.

182T85

CA

Control of metal quality by means of anodizing. A. V. Shreker. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 16, 375-7 (1950).—Chromic anodizing is a convenient method for detection of pores, cracks, general irregularities of structure, etc., in metals, esp. after fine polishing or stamping, followed by ocular examn. The best results are obtained with 3% CrO_3 soln. with gradual increase of p.d. from 0 to 40 v. in 15 min., followed by const. p.d. for 45 min. at 32–42°; pH is kept at 0.6–0.76. Preliminary electropolishing in H_2SO_4 . H_2SO_4 - CrO_3 is advisable for better definition of detail. Several photographs of test samples are shown.
G. M. Kosolapoff

CA 4

1. Relation between the continuity of oxide films and the cleanness [roughness] of aluminum surfaces. A. V. Shreider. *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* 24, 453-8(1950).--Corrosion resistance of Al anodically oxidized in 3% CrO_3 was severe for polished metal (av. height h of asperities 0.28μ), less for ground ($h = 2.4 \mu$), and least for sand blasted metal ($h = 5.6 \mu$); two Al alloys showed analogous behavior. The wt. loss during anodizing increased with roughness. Anodizing in CrO_3 solus. (3.9.5%) increased h of polished

Al alloy by 0.025-0.15 μ , while anodizing in 20% H_2SO_4 and in 5% $(\text{COOH})_2$ increased it by 0.15-0.9 μ ; c.d. was 0.6-3.5 amp./sq. dm., voltage, 10-40 v., and duration of test 15-40 min. The potential V of polished Al anodized in 20% H_2SO_4 was not very different from that of non-anodized Al because the oxide film on the rough surface was not continuous, while anodizing in 3% CrO_3 (which raises h but slightly) shifted V by 0.25 v. Anodizing of sandblasted Al in CrO_3 had but little effect on V .

J. J. Bikerman

SHREYDER, A.V.

USSR.

✓ Resistance to erosion of anodic oxidation films on alumi-
num alloys. N. D. Tomilov, A. V. Shreider, and A. V.
Ivalohzitskiy. *App. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 26, 1201-4,
(1953) (Engl. translation). *See C.A.* 49, 744c. H. L. H.

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SHREYDER, A. V.

SSK

A. V. Shreyder

Erosion Resistance

Alloys: N. D. Tomashov, A. V. Shreyder, and A. V. Bralov. *Trudy Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 1960, 18, 1138. (In Russian).
 and the wrought alloy AK-41. Specimens of the sheet Al alloy AK-41, heat treated for 8 hr. at 530° ± 10° C. and aged for 10 hr. at 200° C. were anodized by the process developed previously (cf. T. Pash, *Tekhn. Tekhn.*, 1946, 110, 118; T. and H. ibid). Both the specimen itself and the electrolyte were cooled throughout the process. For comparison, specimens were anodized in conventional baths at 0.8-1.0 amp/dm² at 40 V.; alloy AK-41 and 88° C., 15 min. at 0.8 amp/dm² and 37° C., 5 min. at 0.40 V.; AK-41 in 20% H₂SO₄ at 0.8 amp/dm² and 18° C., 30 min. at 1.5 amp/dm² and 30° C., 40 min. at 30-32 V. The erosion resistance was determined in an apparatus developed by Sh. (Zap. *Lab.*, 1960, 18, 1138). A jet of sand (particle speed ~ 275 m/sec.) was directed downwards on to the specimen held at an angle of 45° at 180 mm. below the nozzle, and the time needed for complete removal of the oxide film measured (the films were dyed with aniline violet to facilitate this). For the 5 specimens anodized in conventional baths and listed above, the films (mean thicknesses) were removed in 571, 261, 243, 248, and 237 sec. resp. The films prepared by deep anodizing had mean thicknesses of 51-190 μ and resisted erosion for from 80 min. to

Anodic Oxide Films on Aluminum

Alloys: N. D. Tomashov, A. V. Shreyder, and A. V. Bralov. *Trudy Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 1960, 18, 1138. (In Russian).
 Specimens of the sheet Al alloy AK-41, heat treated for 8 hr. at 530° ± 10° C. and aged for 10 hr. at 200° C. were anodized by the process developed previously (cf. T. Pash, *Tekhn. Tekhn.*, 1946, 110, 118; T. and H. ibid). Both the specimen itself and the electrolyte were cooled throughout the process. For comparison, specimens were anodized in conventional baths at 0.8-1.0 amp/dm² at 40 V.; alloy AK-41 and 88° C., 15 min. at 0.8 amp/dm² and 37° C., 5 min. at 0.40 V.; AK-41 in 20% H₂SO₄ at 0.8 amp/dm² and 18° C., 30 min. at 1.5 amp/dm² and 30° C., 40 min. at 30-32 V. The erosion resistance was determined in an apparatus developed by Sh. (Zap. *Lab.*, 1960, 18, 1138). A jet of sand (particle speed ~ 275 m/sec.) was directed downwards on to the specimen held at an angle of 45° at 180 mm. below the nozzle, and the time needed for complete removal of the oxide film measured (the films were dyed with aniline violet to facilitate this). For the 5 specimens anodized in conventional baths and listed above, the films (mean thicknesses) were removed in 571, 261, 243, 248, and 237 sec. resp. The films prepared by deep anodizing had mean thicknesses of 51-190 μ and resisted erosion for from 80 min. to

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To D. Tomashov

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>6 hr. (losses in weight during corrosion: 0.0008-0.0019 g.), thus having sp. erosion-resistance of 86-175, i.e. better than for films obtained with conventional baths. A thin film of hard oxide could have a greater sp. erosion-resistance than thick film obtained under the same conditions of v.d., temp., and electrolyte. There was no definite relation between microhardness and erosion-resistance of films on the homogeneous AA13 alloy is attributed to greater strength, and the better performance of films prepared in H_2SO_4 solution compared with that of films prepared in CrO_3 solution. Polishing the anodized specimens with emery and Cr_2O_3 increased the erosion-resistance and brought the dimensions of the anodized specimen back to their values before anodizing.

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O. V. E. T.